And hope to harvest all your votes. I've not the manners of the town-My face, I own, is far from fair; With its incessant beating down, The sun has burned my features brown And there is hayseed in my hair.

But well I know, oh, farmer men, The art of planting wheat and rye, And how to harvest pumpkins when They dangle in the trees on high.

I have a flock of Berkshire kine That root upon the flowery mead-A thousand Durham sheep are mine-A herd of bleating Southdown swins Within my humble stables feed;"

My geldings and their colts so gay Upon a thousand bills are seen; My barrows and their offspring play And gambol on the festive green

To such a tiller of the field-A Cincinnatus, as you see-The honest farmers have appealed, And I, in gracious pity, yield The friendly boon they ask of me.

With hayseed in our unkempt hair, We'll march to meet the common foe-Ko other weapons will we bear But modest rake and humble hoe? - Chicago News.

Out Shopping.

"My dear," observed Mrs. Martin one morning to her better half, after having been engaged for the last few minutes in consulting the amount of funds in her possession; "my dear, I must have some more money this morning. My purse is almost entirely exhausted, and I must do some shopping

"Money, Mrs. Martin!" exclaimed her trate lord; "and how many times haven't I given you money this past week, I should like to know? What do you suppose I'm made of?"

"The same material that goes to make up other mortals, I suppose, which isdust I' laughed his wife.

"Dast! Well, perhaps so; but not gold dust, as your frequent demands on my purse would lead one to imagine," retorted Mr. Martin, rather more pleas antly; "but, may I ask, my dear, what you want money for just now?" "I want to get the children some win-

ter dresses," replied the lady; "they made a finish of what they had last

"Goodness gracious! Why, it was only the day before yesterday that you presented that very air to me, which I sung to the tune of fifty dollars or more," groaned Mr. Martin, closing his eyes out of sheer despair; "that song won't bear the repetition so many times,

"I'm sorry for it, but it must come," replied Mrs. Martin, with a merry laugh; "and, besides, that day before yenterday that you speak of was really two months ago, when I was purchasing the children's fall clothing. Seems to me the weeks and months must be remarkably short in your calendar,"

"Well, it does cost you women th awfullest sight of money to do shopping with of any creatures I ever saw! claimed the husband, dolefully. "Now, I'll wager anything that I could purchase all that the children need at half the expense," he added, as he tugged a his purse to draw it from his pocket, "You could?" and Mrs. Martin worked her eyebrows in a most comical

"Certainly, I could!" asserted our hero, confidently. "I am convinced that about twice as much money is expended in these shopping expeditions as is at all necessary; and if I could be allowed to have my own way in this matfor for once, I'd soon make my belief

apparent."
"Well, you may have your own way
this time," said his wife, with a quiet
smile, while her blue eyes fairly danced with merriment. "I'll agree to let you test the matter to day by your own experience; and, if you give satisfaction, you shall do all my shopping in future, "Very vell; furnish me with a list of

the articles required, and I'll start at now, said Mr. Martie, pushing back his coffee-cup, and rising from his coffee-cup, and rising from his In a few minutes the list was handed

him; and confident of success, he took his hat and cane, and sallied forth on this important expedition.

After walking several blocks, he bethought himself to see what articles his wife desired; so pulling out the paper he

leisurely scanned its contents. "Merino, ch?" he mused, as his eye tell upon the first article enumerated. "I wonder what kind of stuff that is? However, I soon can find out. Hello,

here's a dry-goods store already. I'll go in and make inquiries." Grasping his paper firmly in his hand, he entered the store, and advancing to

the first counter, asked : 'Do you keep merino here, my good fellow? "Yes, sir; last counter," said the

clerk. "Last counter, ch? Whew! How many miles do you call it from here?" asked our hero, glancing rather ruefully down the long vista presented to his

view. "About one and a half," re, led the clerk, laughing, and Martin started off. "I declare they ought to run a car through this establishment for the accommodation of their customers," panted Mr. Martin, after having gone what seemed to him about three-quarters of a mile, and seeing yet no signs of that unreachable "last counter." "I'll go on a little further; and then, if I don't reach it, I'll hire a conveyance

to take me the rest of the way."

In a few moments, fortunately for his strength and patience, which were de-cidely on the decline, he found himself in front of the desired place.

"Can I get some merinoes?" he nsked. "Yes, sir! plenty; as many as you want;" and the next moment a whole pile of them came flapping down on the counter, almost making Mr. Martin blind, deaf and dumb with surprise and

besiterment.
"Why—why—my good fellow, I don't
want all those!" he stammered, as soon as he could recover his breath. "You don't mean to make me purchase all

those, do you?" "Oh, no, sir !" was the assuring reply, as the clerk proceeded to open severa bundles for our here's inspection.
"These are only for you to select from.
Just look at this quality, sir! It is excellent; the finest in the market!"

"Oh, yes, yes; I presume so !" replied Mr. Martin, nervously. "And how much are you going to charge a fellow for the privilege of carrying away about a thimbleful with him?"

"Two dollars a yard, sir. That's the owest figure we can put it at," replied

"Two dollars a yard!" grouned the gentleman; "and she wants fifteen yards of it! Good gracious! that would swamp me entirely! But now here's a good opportunity for me to see if I couldn't get something that would answer just as well at half that price. Hello, my fine fellow!" he added, in a louder tone. "what's that piece of goods, just above

"Flannel, sir," and the clerk handed it down. "And how much is it a yard?" pursued

"I'll let you have that quality for fifty cents, sir.

Mr. Martin compared the two. "This is every bit as good as the stuff he calls merino," he said to himself; "it's just the same color, too. To be sure it isn't quite as thick, but I can get a little more and she can make it up double and nobody'll know the differ-

ence. With this satisfactory conclusion, he ordered the clerk to measure off twenty vards of flannel, which was accordingly

This brilliant purchase will serve as a sample for the rest, and suffice it to say that about two o'clock in the afternoon he arrived at home, flushed and triumphant, bearing in his arms a perfect

mountain of packages,
"Well, my dear," said his wife, as he deposited his bundles on the sofa and threw himself panting and breathless beside them; "how did you succeed in your expedition?"

"Splendidly!" replied our hero, with a self-satisfied air; "I saved twenty dol-lars; and that don't grow everywhere

"Very true," responded his wife gravely; then holding out her hand for the list she resumed: "did you got the merino? That is the first thing down. "Well, no-not exactly," rejoined Mr. Martin, hesitating a little; "but I got something that answered just as well;

and he unrolled his bundle of flannel, Mrs. Martin made a spasmodic effort to keep her gravity, which resulted in a signal failure, and she burst into a hearty laugh.

"Why, my dear ! I don't understand

this !" began Mr. Martin. "The idea of purchasing flannel to make dresses for children!" gasped Mrs. Martin, hysterically, "well, really you have proved your efficiency in this case my dear! Did you bring the velvet for he trimmings?

"No, my dear; I considered that too sinful an extravagance," remarked her husband; "but I got this, however, at a much lower price," and he unrolled another bundle presenting to view some coarse worsted braid.

This set Mrs. Martin into convulsions second time, and as soon as she could peak intelligently she exclaimed:

"Oh, what a splemlid one you are to to shopping; but I expected nothing better in spite of your confident assur mee, sir, 'you knew what was what and what in the world is this?" she con inued, opening a huge bundle of undeached muslin.
"Why, you said you wanted some

muslin to make the children party lresses," stammered Mr. Martin, who segan to have a dawning perception hat he hadn't done exactly the "right hing," after all, "and the clerk and i vould wear longer if it was unbleached, "I should think so," gasped the lady Well, sir, you have certainly distin uished yourself this morning in a most xtraordinary manner. As for these atticles, they may come into use some time; but for the present I think you

se so kind as to hand me the amount tated on this list." "You mean to say that these things lon't suit, do you?" demanded the indignant Mr. Martin, growing very red in the face; "after all that I've sayed,

to me, and

ad better resign ve

"I don't know what other use I can put this to than to make a dress suit for you, and trim it with this beautiful black braid," laughed his wife. "Come, my dear, you've lost your wager. Hand me over the money, and I'll show you what kind of material we are accus-

tomed to wear in this generation,' After a little more expostulation on the gentleman's part, the money was handed over, and when a few weeks afterward his daughters were led before him in their pretty merino dresses, he schoolediged that it was rather before than his purchase; "although," he persistently affirmed, "I don't see why the dannel wouldn't have done as well, nade double."

What a Kentucky Burgoo Is.

"If you should go out to Kentucky about this time," said the old Judge, "you would probably be invited to a burgoo. You don't recognize him by that name, do you? No? Well a burgoo (accent on first syllable) is a grand, good thing. It is an all-day pienie in the woods, with a feast which throws the clam chowder and the barbecue inte the deep shade of obscurity. In fact, the burgoo usually includes a barbecue as a sort of incident. You go out to corner of the woods, where the thick underbrush has been carefully cut away, and where there are trees enough for shade, but not enough for gloom, and there you sit and smoke the finest tobacco in the world and drink lemonade and sniff the delightful aroma of the burgoo until along in the afternoon, when the niggers pronounce the burgoo ready and ladle it out to you in big The burgoo is a delicious broth, which is a perpetual reminder of the aborigines who handed it over to our pioneering forefathers when they began coming across the mountains from Virginia. You take-or rather the darkies take-a gigantic kettle and hang it over a roaring fire. A light broth is made first; then they throw in young chick-ens, young ducks, sucking pigs, and all sorts of small game, with fresh potatoes, green peas, string beans, corn and every other vegetable. Everything is cooked until the meat begins to fell to pieces. Then the waiters, with shining, smiling, black faces and snow-white jackets and aprons, bear great bowlfuls of the toothsome stew through the grove. Oh, how good it is! My mouth waters as I tell you of it. Afterward there is more burgoo, and then more burgoo, until everybody has actually had enough. Then the darkies satisfy themselves, while you return to your pipe and your glass, until the shadows of evening gather sleepily around you."

"Do you think there is any seashore place equal to Nantasket?" asked an enthusiastic South Shore man. "Well," said Spicer, as he picked up a boy's top and thoughtfully placed it peg upward in the fat boarder's favorite chair, "I think the steamboat landing is the pier of Nantasket."

WHEN a man says he is worth a million dollars, and no one believes him, he is set down as insane. If he manages to make other people believe him though, he is called a financier.

THE CHOLERA IN AMERICA.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE SCOURGE AT SANDUSKY IN 1849.

Faint Description of the Horrors of the Dreaded Disease-Retribution Visited on

n Penurious Resident. The recent appearance of Asiatic cholera in France, and the probability that the scourge may again find its way across the Atlantic has caused the old residents who remember the terrible imes from 1848 to 1849, when such havoe was wrought by the disease in America, to jog their memories. Hundreds of people died then in Cleveland, but at Sandusky the death rate was simply awful. A reporter met zu East E al lady who resided in Sandusky durng the ravages of the scourge, and her tory cannot but interest at present, "Sandusky at that time," she said, "was a busy town. It was an important place on the lake, and most of the travel from the South was to that point. There were, of course, no railroads or tele graphs then, but rumors reached us of he coming of the fearful disease. It was impossible to realize the horrors, however, from the reports. The streets I the city were in a filthy condition, and a committee of citizens tried to raise money by subscription to have them cleaned. There lived at that time in the city in a magnificent palace, surrounded by high stone walls, a millionaire, one of whose daughters married a wealthy Pennsylvania railroad king, When the committee called upon him he refused to give one cent, and advised each citizen to keep his own house and grounds clean, as he did, and there would be no danger. But his high walls could not shut out the deadly germs of sholera, and he was visited with a terrible retribution. At last the cholera reached us, breaking out here and there throughout the town. In a short time it assumed the proportions of a plague. Horror reigned. Men and women were crazy. Houses were deserted with all their contents unprotected, Doors and windows were left open, and men rushed off with their families to perish miserably in tents which had been hastily creeted in the fields. There, where they had hoped and There. prayed for security, they died unattended by friends or physicians. Within the city it was terrible. Words cannot describe it. The physicians labored incessantly until, worn out and stricken with the disease, they were compelled to lock themselves in their houses to escape the calls made upon them. Dr. Ackbley came with a force of gentlemen, An hospital was established in one of the churches. Volunteer nurses were called for. My sister and myself had lost our parents a year or so before, and we had given up all desire for life. went to the hespital and worked to the end of the plague. The gentlemen who came with Dr. Ackbley would go to the afflicted homes and carry the patient, hed and all, to the hospital, where we would care for them. For protection from the germs with which these houses were filled it was necessary to wrap a towel soaked in vinegar over the mouth and nostrils. I used as a preventive a bag of camphor, and we had great faith its power. As remedies, we used brandy and landanum. We had nothing to eat except sait meat and fish, Death came very quickly. The patients passed through three stages. The last and fatal stage was a complete collarse of the muscles of the body. Wagons passed through the streets every morning and carried the dead, coffinless, to the treach for burial. So great was the were doubtless buried alive. The trench where the dead had been placed was afterward opened and it was evident that some had changed their positions among the bodies. If death entered a house he was loath to leave while a living person remained. After a death it was necessary to destroy everything within the house. This was done by burning. Among the poorer people the bedding and furniture were buried until the

the fact that we were perfectly cool and fearless, as much as to the use of preventives. Fear did much toward inereasing the number of deaths. The doctors advised everyone to keep cool and clean, and there would be little danger. One incident I remember of the early days of the plague. A gentleman in perfect health approached his house and found a physician there, Upon inquiry be found that a boarder in the house had symptoms of the tireadful disease. In a few moments the

germs were killed. All the elergymen of Sandesky died. A monument was afterward erected to them. It is also a

curious incident that every jeweler in

the city died of the cholera. Not one

of the nurses or assistants was smitten

with the disease. I attribute this to

gentleman complained to his wife of being ill, and in a few hours he died of Asiatic cholera. But cleanliness-within one's own house was of little use when the whole city was filthy, for this mil-lionsire's family suffered with us alf. The servants fled in dismay. The father and mother were buried. Finally the ncichbors found the dead body of the taughter in the kitchen,"- Cleveland

A Rabbit Subdues a Boa-Constrictor.

According to a Paris newspaper a rabbit was placed in the cage of one of the larger serpents in the Jardin des Plantes recently, for the daily meal of the occupant. A poorer specimen of the rabbit tribe, in point of appearance, it would not be easy to find; but it was noticed that the little creature had a peculiarly knowing and determined look. The boa Lissed joyously at the sight of his dinner, and at once put all the power of fascination he possessed into his large round eyes.

But the rabbit was not to be fascinated. Boldly, and even defiautly, he returned the reptile's stare, till the lat-ter, finding milder means of no avail, proceeded to unfold one of his coits, This menacing movement had the effect of producing a marvelous display of saltatory activity on the part of the rabbit. His wild bounds and jumps, which he kept up uninterruptedly for several minutes, moving his ears terribly the while, could only be compared to those of a red Indian "brave" in the heat of a

war dance, The boa, who was evidently unaccustomed to such a show of fight on the part of his victims, drew back, thoroughly intimidated. Profiting by this moment of hesitation, the rabbit, who was decidedly the Bayard of his race, jumped upon the back of his adversary, who now, utterly cowed and discom-fited, retreated under the folds of his The rabbit squatted himself on his hind quarters at the other end of the cage in an attitude of expectation; and in these positions—so the veracious history ends—both animals were found by the keepers next morning.

HOW CHOLERA SPREADS.

The Pestilence which has Made its Way Through the Old and New Worlds.

An Eastern pestilence which has made its way on foot through Central Asia, which has crossed the Atlantic in the old days of sailing ships, and crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific when San Francisco was no more than a white-walled Spanish mission, says the London Standard, may certainly be described as an enterprising and persevering traveler. If cholera could thre travel in the years from 1828 to 1833, what may it not do in these days of rapid transit? But the fact is that t'ze good old times of slow stages, of spending weeks and months on the journey, were so much more suited to the ways of cholera that even the thousandfold op portunities of the age of steam do not make it half so dangerous. If there is one thing less doubtful than another in the natural history of cholera, it is that it loves the ground, that the breeding place of the poison is the soil, and that it is always most formidable when it drags its slow length along and leaves a trail behind it, cholera came by sea from Alexandria to Southampton in 1865, but it was quickly suppressed. It came next year with German emigrants on their way to America, and it became We have ala considerable epidemie, ways imported it from the opposite shore of the North Sea. It would almost seem as if a long journey overland was necessary to consolidate its power and give vigor to its constitution. Panicstricken fugitives, the poorest of emigrants, wayside tramps and all kinds of augger-mugger in motion are the favorite media of cholera diffusion. A few showers of rain in Toulon at the present juncture would almost certainly make the whole town a hotbed of pestilence. In a time of heat and drought such as the present, what is called the subsoil water stands at a low level; the wells are low, and when the rain comes the surface water has to percolate through a considerable stratum of soil, and from a wide radius round about it order to reach them. These would seem to be the conditions in the temperate zone, at least, favorable to an increase of cholera, just as they are known to cause an increase of typhoid fever. Dr. Cornish, a well known official in Madras, says: "Slight showers of rain at the end of the hot season may always, I think, be regarded as dangerous, as they afford the requi-site amount of moisture in the surface soil (combination with its existing high temperature) to favor the development of the germs of the disease," can tell where the germs of cholera may not have been carried in the exodus of 40,000 persons from Toulon, and some thousands from Marseilles; the seed may have fallen unnoticed on the surface of the parched ground, where it only awaits the coming of the rain to fructify. But much rain, or heavy floods, have often been known to bring an epidemic of cholera to an end, by flushing the soil and drowning or carrying off the poison.

THE WIDOW'S CLAIM.

The Story of the biscovery of Gold in the Cour d'Alene Mining District.

A letter from Eagle City, Idaho, says: The "Widow" of the Cour d'Alene gold district is Mrs. A. M. Edgington. is about 45 years of age. Her husband was an old-timer on the Comstock and died there several years ago, leaving her some property. She had the mining fever a little more violently than he did, and after his death she began busmess for herself, but almost invariably without success. She finally met Pritchard, the discoverer of the Cour d'Alene district and, having confidence in him, let him have at various times considerable sums. He too had ill success, and finally, on returning to her for more money, she was forced to inform him that her supply had been exhausted. He expressed his gratitude for what she had done and promised most sciemuly that if his luck ever changed he would not forget her.

Mrs. Edgington lived with friends at Virginia City, in California, and in the East, and her experience with Pritchard had almost passed out of mind, when she was informed that he had made a big strike in Idaho. For a year or more after leaving her he had been prospecting much of the time alone in one of the wildest and most inaccessible portions of the continent. As soon as he discovered evidence of the presence of gold in this vicinity he took measures to locate several claims, and the one that he considered the best of these he named "The Widow's Claim," Nobody knew what that signified for a long time, and after a little, when the madrush began, nobody cared. Everything was in a choatic condition, and, as no entries had been made in absolutely perfect form, claim jumping became quite common. The deep snows added to the inextricable confusion, obliterating all marks and stimulating newcomers who had force enough at hand to hold jumped claims to go into the business at wholesale. In this way Pritchard lost much of his own property, and the widow's claim fell into he hands of strangers.

Before the snow showed any signs of melting, Mrs. Edgington, accompanied by two adventurous young women, made the perilous trip from the railroad to the mining ground, and was royally received, but the men who held her claim laughed when she told them that she expected them to vacate it. The claim has turned out to be one of the few valuable ones in the district, and the men who took forcible possession of it will not leave until ordered off by

ome court of competent jurisdiction, The widow has made several attempts to effect a compromise, but the men will not listen to her. Many jokes at the expense of the parties to the controversy are in circulation. The men are uni-versally referred to as the widow's boys or the orphans. Probably protracted litigation will grow out of the dispute, which, up to the present time, has been of a friendly nature, though great wealth is involved.

How Canned Goods are Poisoned.

The Rochester Post says:-A good many persons have been poisoned lately by eating canned provisions. A Brook-lyn physician has been making examination to discover the reason. He has dis-covered that in many cases it was customary to fasten on the cap at the top of the can with an amalgam of muriate of zine; that this amalgam was put on with brushes by boys and the soldering iron then passed around it; that nothing was easier than for some of the muriate of zirc to get inside of the can, and that when there it must become absorbed ir the contents and render the latter extremely poisonous, since a muriate of tin was added to the muriate of zinc by the action of the acid wherever it en tered the can. Canning establishments should discard this method of sealing the cans at once or people will soon cease purchasing the canned provisions.

One of the Most Unaccountable and Dange ous of Recent Decelts Discovered and E ous of Recent Deceits Discovered and Lavessed.

There is some mysterious trouble that is attacking nearly everyone in the land with more
or less violence. It seems to steal into the body
like a thief in the night. Dectors cannot diagnose it. Scientists are puzzled by its symptoms. It is, indeed, a modern mystery.
Like those severe and vague miladies
that attack horses and prostrate nearly
all the animals in the land, this subtle
trouble seems to menace mankind. Many of
its victims have pains about the chest and
sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel
dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste,
especially in the morning. A strange sticky
slime collects about the teeth. The appetite
is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load
upon the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone

upon the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation is felt at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy. The eyes grow sunken, the hands and feet feel clammy at the stomach. sunken, the hands and feet feel clammy at one time and burn intensely at others. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greyish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. He becomes nervous irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a riddiness, a negation whillow capaciton. and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a peculiar whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive, and then, again, outflux intensely; the skin is dry and hot at times, the blood grows thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a splitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is often attended with pulpitation of the heart. The vision becomes impaired, with spots before the eyes: there is a feeling of prostration and comes impaired, with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of preatration and great weakness. Most of these, symptoms are in turn present. It is though that nearly one-third of our population have this disorder in some of its varied forms, while medical men have almost wholly mistaken its nature. Some larve treated it for one com-plaint; some for another, but nearly all have

plaint; some for another, but nearly all have rated to reach the seat of the disorder. Indeed, many physicians are afflicted with it themselves. The experience of Dr. A. G. Richards, residing at No. 468 Tremont street, Poton, is thus described by himself:

"Thad all those peculiar and painful symptoms which I have found afflicting or many of my patients, and which had so often baffled me. I knew all the commonly established remedies would be unavailing for I had tried hem often in the past. I therefore determined to strike out in a new path. To my intense satisfaction I found that I was improving. The dull, stupid feeling departed and I began to enjoy life once more. My appetite returned. My sleep was refreshing. The color of my face, which had been a suckly yellow gradually assumed the pink tings of health. In the course of three weeks I felt like a new man, and know that it was wholly health. In the course of three weeks I felt like a new man, and know that it was whelly owing to the wonderful efficiency of Warner's Tippecance The Best, which was all the medicine I took."

Doctors and scientists often exhaust their skill and the patient dies. They try every-thing that has been used by, or is known to the profession, and then fail. Even if they save

profession, and then fail. Even if they save the life it is often after great and prolonged agony. Where all this can be avoided by precaution and care, how insane a thing it is to endure such suffering! With a pure and palatable preparation within reach, to neglect

A PRIVATE SHIP .- The finest private ship in the world, William Astor's Nourmahal, is nearly as large as some of those ocean steamers which first began trans-Atlantic navigation. She is built of steel, and her length is 232 feet, her breadth thirty feet, and depth twenty feet. Her engine is 1,400 horse power. and her supply of fresh water is 4,500 gallons. To this is added an ice machine which will make 500 pounds per day, The finish of the saloon is in the finest possible style, and the Nourmahal is really a Fifth avenue palace afloat.

A Remedy for Lung Discuses. Dr. Robert Newton, late president of the Effectic college, of the city of New York and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used Dr. Wm. Hall's Balan very extensively in his practice, at many of his patient, now living and resored to health by the use of this invaluable mesticine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a rem not to be considered merely as a patent med-icine, but that it ought to be prescribed free by by every physician as a sovere gn remed; ly by every physician as a sovere an remedy in all cases of lung diseases. It cares con sumption, and all pectoral complaints.

Hogeholera is prevailing in Campbell even by

Firanger than Fietles are the records of some of the cures of consumption offected by that most wonderful remedy—Dr. Florec's "Golden Medical Discovery." Theomeds of grateful men and women, who have been smatched almost from the consumption of the cures of consumption of the cure of consumption of cure of the very jaws of death, can testify that con-sumption, in its early stages, is no longer in-curable. The Discovery has no equal as a pec-to, al and alternitive, and the most obtainate affection of the throat and lungs yield to its power. All druggists.

Wharton, Texas, has the finest crop of cotto any county in the State.

"Well's Health Renewer" restores health and figor, cares, dyspepsia, sexual debility. \$1.

Montgomery's (Ala.) trade for the past year pregated a total of \$29,000,000.

"What we learn with pleasure we never forget."—Alfred Mercier. The following is a case in point: "I paid out hundred of deducts without receiving any benefit," says Mey Fin fly Rhoads, of McBirlies, Mich. "I hat unale complaints, especially denging of wan for over six years. Dr. R. V. Pierces's Favor its Prescription' did me more good them a medicine I ever took. I advise every sick hally to take it." And so do we. It mover disappoints its patrons. Druggists sell it.

Raleigh, North Carolina, has a female base

Many ladies who for years had scarcely ever enjoyed the luxury of feeling well have been to renovated by the use of Lydia Pinkham's Segretable Compound that they have triumphed over the ills flesh is said to be heir to, and life has been crowned with added charms and resher beauty.

The orange groves along Indian River, Fla., are looking well and promise a large crop.

Hav-Feven. I have been a Hay-Fever suf-ferer for three years; have often heard Ely's Cream Balm spoken of in the highest terms. I used it, and with the most wonderful success. T. S. GREER, Syracuse, N. Y.

A white crape myrtle is among the cariodities of Rock Ledge, Fla.

Mothers. If you are failing; broken, worn out and ner-ous, use "Well's Health Renewer." \$1. Drgts. Montgomery, Ala., has received 100 bales of aw cotton in one day, eight of which was from

one man.

The Old Grandmother.

When called to the bedside of the little one suffering with that night fiend to children and horror to parents, enough, the old grandmother used to send for mullein and make a tea and at once relieve it—made into a tea now and complied with small company in Taylories. once relieve it—made into a tea now and com-bined with sweet gum it presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein a pleasant and effective cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds and Consumption. Sold by all druggists at 25c and \$1.00 a bottle.

Old John Robinson's circus is circulating eith much success in southwest Virginia

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